

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BLACKWOOD WARE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the 11th September, 1897, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, — (The Property of Gentlemen leaving the Colony),

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

SEVERAL DRAWING-ROOM SUITES IN SILK TAPESTRY and Plush, EMBROIDERED CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE, MARBLED and OCCASIONAL TABLES, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, LACE CURTAINS and PICTURES, &c., &c.
AN ELECTRIC FAN and a FINE MUSIC BOX.
FINE TEA SERVICE with REVELED GLASS, EXTENSIVE DINING TABLE, DINNERS WAGON, DINNERS and DESSERT SERVICES, ELECTRIC and GLASSWARE, &c., &c.
DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, DOUBLE and SINGLE WALDORF'S with REVELED GLASS, IRON COOKING STOVE, ICE BOX, and PANTRY REFRIGERATOR.

Catalogues will be issued.
View from Friday, the 10th September.
Terms of Sale:—As Consignors.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1777

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
THE FURNITURE, ETC.,
OF THE
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

THE First of a Series of Sales will take place on **MONDAY**, the 12th September, 1897, at 2.30 p.m., in the New Ball Room in the Hotel, where the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BEDROOM FURNITURE OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

On view from Saturday, the 11th Sept. Catalogues will be issued on MONDAY, the 12th Sept., at 10 a.m. Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery.
N.B.—In addition to the usual Train service, special cars will run every quarter of an hour between 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m., on Sale Days.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 8, 1897. 1768

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 350.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of SALE OF CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held on the Spot, on **MONDAY**, the 13th day of September, 1897, at 3 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1897. 1774

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 13th day of Sept., 1897, at 3 p.m., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at North Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

Particulars of the Lot.				
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Annual Rent.
			S. E. N. W.	\$
			ft. ft. ft. ft.	
		Iceland Lot		
1.	No. 1448	North Point.	50 50 30 30	4,000

The rice crop in Eastern Tonkin promises to be very rich this season.

At a special session of H.M. Justice of the Peace, held yesterday in the Justice's Room at the Magistrate, the licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors at the Peak Hotel, held by Rustomjee Cowasjee Bamjee, was transferred to George John Casanova.

The Messageries Maritimes is building at Ciotat a sister-ship to the *Laure*, which made such a rapid run to the Far East with the last French mail. The new steamer is named the *Indus*. She will be placed on the Far Eastern run. Her engines will develop 7,500 horse power, giving a speed of at least 18½ knots per hour.

The Band of the West Yorkshire Regiment will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess on Wednesday evening, the 8th Sept.:-

1. Overture. "La Due d'Olonne" (L. Dubois).
2. Polka. "Sous le Palmier" (L. Dubois).
3. Selection. "The Overture" (L. Dubois).
4. Waltz. "The Overture" (L. Dubois).
5. Selection. "The Overture" (L. Dubois).
6. Selection. "The Overture" (L. Dubois).

The next Gymkhana Meeting will be held on Saturday, the 25th inst., at the Happy Valley. There are six events on the programme—A One Mile Handicap; a dog race (about 120 yards); an obstacle race for ponies that have never started in a race; a Gymkhana (at race)—Polo pony events excepted—(no saddles, whips or spurs allowed); tent pegging for a cup presented by Major-General Black; a distance handicap (the limit horse to start at Round Course post), and a ladies' nomination race. In this last event, the rider will pass the lady at full speed; the lady will throw a polo ball at him, which he should catch and deposit in a bucket further on; points for the catch drop and pace will be awarded.

Referring again to the duties of the Captain Superintendent of Police, duties which he is bound to carry out in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 14 of 1887, it has been said by several persons that the penalty of dismissal was too severe upon the inspectors and sergeants already dealt with in connection with recent events. Why were they not reduced in rank, or heavily fined for their misconduct? It is a great pity, when subjects of this nature are being discussed, that no reference seems to be made to the law under which Captain May must maintain the discipline of his Force, and the provisions which the members of the Force must abide by. Now, under Section 23 of the Ordinance constituting only can be fined; and under the provisions of Section 24 (quoted in our remarks of yesterday) it will be seen that sergeants and constables only can be reduced to a lower grade or class in the Force. The power is given to the Governor in the same section, to dismiss a subordinate officer (i.e., an inspector); and therefore, as an inspector can neither be fined nor reduced in rank, the only legal punishment remaining is dismissal, and the power to do so is vested in the Governor of the Colony. There is something to be said in favour of this hard and fast line. Man in the position of Inspector should be above suspicion, otherwise they can never command the respect of the men serving under them, and the maintenance of proper discipline would become an impossibility. Ever since the re-organisation of the Force—say twenty-five years ago—its tone has been much higher than that of many similar bodies in the Far East. Perhaps this improvement was owing in a great measure to the restrictions above referred to. Let us the confidence in the Police has received a rude shock; but the wedding now going on should again raise it to even a higher level than ever.

W. ROBINSON & Co., Piano and Musical Instrument specialists and experts. Workshops and Factory, Duddell St.; Show Rooms, Queen's Road Central.

"MATCHES are a nuisance, any way you fix them." "How do you make that out?" "Well, if you take only one to light the gas with, it invariably goes out." "Yes." "And if you take two you always have to carry the other one back."

"Do you know of any mitigating circumstances in your case?" said a Texas judge to a prisoner. "Lemme off this jug," said the first offence. "Fust offence, sah?" "How did you manage to get the chicken so cleverly, without disturbing the dog?" "Dat comes from practice, yer worship," said Sam, who felt flattered by the remarks of the court.

The death is announced at Hilo, Hawaii, of Mr. A. G. S. Hayes, for thirteen years in the Japanese Government service, and recently British Commissioner and Consul-General in Hawaii. Mr. Hayes succumbed on Aug. 6th to blood-poisoning by a carbuncle resulting from a fall on board a coasting steamer. The funeral was largely attended, among those present being detachments from the *Naniwa* and *Kiyoh*. Mr. Hayes in 1842 Mr. Hayes entered the Royal Marines in 1859, retired in 1863; was in the service of the Japanese Government from 1871 to 1884; and received the Third class Order of the Rising Sun in 1884. He was also Consul for the Hawaiian Islands in 1888, and transferred to the Hawaiian Islands in 1888. Mr. Hayes assisted Sir Ernest Satow in bringing out the Handbook of Japan, the first guide book to this country. (Japan Advertiser.)

"The captive says her name is Olive, your Majesty," said the eunuch king's chief in his royal majesty. "They say Olive is an acquired name, raised the pretence. 'Well, never for the future, and I will be Olive!'"

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to THE CHINA MAIL.)

London, September 8.
INDIAN FINANCE.
Lord George Hamilton (Secretary of State for India) asks for tenders receivable on the 14th instant, for India Bills, to the amount of £2,500,000, payable in six or twelve months after date.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.
Owing to the Cretan acceptance of autonomy, the various Admirals will raise the blockade on the 10th instant.

THE EXPEDITIONS TO THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.
THE NATIVE RULERS OFFER ASSISTANCE.
The Native Rulers of India have offered their services to the Imperial Service troops on the North-West Frontier expeditions. The Government has accepted the offers.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.
The Amir has publicly repudiated the complicity of his officials in the frontier disturbances.

(Le Courrier d'Haiphong).
DISASTER IN BELUCHISTAN.
Paris, August 31.
It is reported from Simla that a military post in Beluchistan was attacked on the night of the 19th August. The garrison and several travellers were killed.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S RETURN.
Paris, Sept. 1.
M. Faure was received in Paris with great enthusiasm. The crowd was enormous. After the cortege had passed the Madeleine, a petard exploded, without injuring anyone. In Paris and throughout the provinces fêtes were held yesterday and last night. M. Faure left to-day for Havre.

WEATHER NOTICE.
The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 8th at 11.35 a.m. Except risen slightly on the E. coast of China, barometric changes are unimportant. The depression in the Pacific is probably recurring to the South of Japan. Reports from Japan are, however, not yet to hand. Gradients slight on the China Coast. Forecast:—light S.W. and varying winds; fair.

ALARMING INCIDENT AT KOWLOON.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.
Considerable excitement and alarm was caused in and about the rising suburb of Tsim-tai-tai, last evening, by the reported disappearance of an Officer of the Garrison. He was known to have embarked for a pleasure trip on one of the ferries but speedily sailing boats belonging to the Hongkong Boat Club, and to have been, at the time of starting, attired in an eye-glass; a Japanese crepe shirt, the prevailing tint of which was a subdued strawberry roan; a quiet and retiring necktie of green, yellow and red; and other unimportant details such as collar and studs.

Anxiety was first experienced on his failing to appear at 'sherry and bitters time' before dinner, and when at the close of that meal his chair was still empty, it was generally decided that something unprecedented must have happened. The fragility of his craft, the particularly squally and dangerous character of the weather experienced on the harbour during the afternoon, and the known inexperience of the errant oarsman, combined to excite in his brother officers a not unjustified apprehension of a long and toilsome journey to the Happy Valley. At the end of dinner, accordingly, it was resolved to institute a search, and the aid of the astute and energetic Inspector in charge of the Water Police was asked for and granted with readiness.

After a long and anxious search, the unfortunate officer's boat was discovered, floating, right side up, in the vicinity of the 'P' and 'O' anchorages, and shortly afterwards the body of this victim of temerity came into view. He was clinging desperately to a large glass receptacle, and after a brief struggle was dragged ashore. We understand that the services of the Coroner will not on this occasion be called into requisition, but that the absentee will be summoned to account for his perilous adventures before a military tribunal.

W. ROBINSON & Co., Piano and Musical Instrument specialists and experts. Workshops and Factory, Duddell St.; Show Rooms, Queen's Road Central.

The *Kode Herald* states that Dr. Howard Ames, who was recently on this station with the U. S. cruiser *Des Moines*, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Fitzhugh in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama. Dr. Ames will be remembered as the officer who found Lieut. Perry and the survivors of his Arctic Expedition over a decade ago. He is a very tall and equally genial man, a most interesting conversationalist and deservedly one of the most popular medical officers in Uncle Sam's Navy.

The *Japan Times* states that Miss Misa Deguchi, who has the distinction of being the first and so far the only Japanese graduate of the well-known Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, United States, was a passenger on the Pacific Mail Steamship *China*, which arrived in Yokohama on Thursday, the 8th inst. Miss Misa Deguchi is a daughter of Mr. Shokuro Deguchi, the millionaire merchant of Yamato. She comes home after seven years' stay abroad, with as beautiful a command of English as well as of French and German as any woman in Japan. Miss Deguchi is said to be a most accomplished scholar, and she is said to be a most accomplished scholar, and she is said to be a most accomplished scholar.

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HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP FOR SEPTEMBER.

There was an average number of entries for this monthly event, but the cards returned were few in number and do not indicate a very high class of play:—

Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins	94	8	86
Mr. G. Millard	103	15	88
Mr. C. A. Tomes	100	8	92

18 entries.

Mr. Y. A. C. Hawkins 94 8 86
Mr. G. Millard 103 15 88
Mr. C. A. Tomes 100 8 92
11 entries.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before His Hon. Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice.)
Wednesday, September 8.

Re WONG WING HO and part THE DEBTOR. The case was an application for discharge of the bankrupt, and an application for a report by the Trustee in the bankruptcy should be taken of the file. Mr. J. J. Francis (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) appeared for the bankrupt; Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. C. E. Brown) represented the trustee.

Mr. Francis said when this case was last before the Court it was on his application, on behalf of the debtor, that the report of the Trustee in the bankruptcy should be taken of the file. His Lordship adjourned the case at that time to allow Mr. Robinson to consider the question, and his Lordship also suggested to his consideration the grounds or reasons of the motion made should or should not appear in the motion paper. So far as he was able to ascertain from the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance there was no such requirement in the code.

His Lordship said he had considered that matter, and it was not necessary. Mr. Francis said he asked that the report be taken of the file as it was nowhere authorized or permitted by the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The only report required to be furnished was by the Official Receiver, and there was no legal authority for the filing of the Trustee's report.

Mr. Robinson admitted that there were no grounds or legal authority for the Trustee to file a report. There were statements in the report that the bankrupt had been taken of the file as it was nowhere authorized or permitted by the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The only report required to be furnished was by the Official Receiver, and there was no legal authority for the filing of the Trustee's report.

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

Messrs John D. Humphreys & Son, the General Managers, inform us that they have received the following report from the Mining Manager:—
Mount Macdonald, 13th Aug. 1897.
Queen Mine. The shaft has sunk a total of 56 feet in the main shaft, leaving 14 feet to complete their contract. The present depth of the shaft is now 297 feet. On completion of present contract, tenders will be called for sinking an additional 100 feet.

OLIVER'S FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

Messrs John D. Humphreys & Son, the General Managers, inform us that they have received the following report from the Mining Manager:—
Mount Macdonald, 13th August, 1897.
Eureka Mine. Since reporting on 8th inst. work is now being confined principally to driving the main levels at the 150 feet and 200 feet levels, as sufficient stone can be obtained to keep the old battery in operation, as soon as the crushing power is increased. At the 200 feet level the reef in the north drive is 6 feet wide; the reef-wall for some distance had been gradually going away from the hanging wall, but it has now jumped and come back to its true position. In the south drive at this level the reef contains 5 feet and the stone shows gold in both places. At the 150 feet level the main drive north is being pushed ahead on reef 24 feet wide, showing fair gold. Drifting south at this level has been resumed, and at present there is a solid well-defined reef 4 feet wide between two well-defined walls; good gold seen when breaking. We have a few men stopping at back of this level and rising up to connect with the air and mullok shaft. Sinking is being continued in this shaft on the reef 14 feet wide showing gold.

Main Shaft. Sinking and timbering going on very satisfactorily all things considered. It is now 41 feet below the 200 feet level; and at 40 feet we just touched the reef, and it will have to sink down a few feet more to reach the reef. We have completed the repairs to shaft on G. L. 105 mentioned in our last, and started to sink.

We have had a nice lot of rain the last 12 hours, and the heavy rain filled the battery tank, which was very acceptable.

New Plans and Organ Repairs. Material and Machinery (just to hand); also the latest Munk. W. Robinson & Co.

CONQUEST ISLAND, WENCHOW.

The British Consulate at Wenchow is situated on a small but pretty island in the middle of the river, called by foreigners 'Conquest Island,' by the Chinese the 'Heart of the River.'

In Spring, the island looks specially attractive with its two ancient pagodas, one at either end, nestling among trees covered with rich foliage. The verdure of its shores has assumed its spring tint, and the waters are sparkling brightly (though it must be confessed they always have a somewhat muddy hue) beneath the gentle rays of an eastern sun. Then, too, on a fine morning, the river will be dotted over with junks, sampans and fishing boats, often gaily painted, which, with their sails and ducky occupants, present a very pretty scene.

It is only from a distance, however, that one feels inclined to discur on the beauties of this little out-of-the-world spot—on drawing near, all admiration is at once dispelled by the sight of the hideous Government buildings erected in the most prominent part.

The Consulate, a three-storied building in grey stone, rises up gaunt and high and chills any enthusiasm one may have felt before. The island has been painted by several artists, but the Consulate has always been carefully left out of the picture! Only a native photographer (who has no eye for beauty) has been found willing to take the island with the Consulate, and he has managed to make the photograph even more awful than the original. This island is accounted sacred by the Chinese. It is said that a thousand years ago a rich Celestial, whose name meant 'Escape' or 'Deliverance,' came over to the city of Wenchow to seek for peace and quiet. He did not succeed in finding it there, and was on the point of taking his departure when he suddenly came across two minute islands situated in the middle of the river, one of which the Chinese called the *Opium Rock*, on account of its desolate aspect. Here was the very place for 'Deliverance'! Surely he might rely on peace and quietness in an uninhabited island!

The two islands taken separately, however, were too small to suit his taste, so he decided to build them in and form one only. Workmen were got together, and very soon the two islands were turned into one. Next 'Deliverance' caused two pagodas to be erected, one at each end of his future home. Then, being religiously inclined, he decided to build a few temples around him. Just as these were finished a terrible typhoon came and swept them all away. 'Nothing daunted' 'Deliverance' had them rebuilt, and most of them are still in existence, though now in a sad state of repair. A similar misfortune, by the way, happened when the Government buildings were in course of erection, the embankment in front of the Consulate being carried away in a typhoon.

Six hundred years ago, according to Chinese chronicles, the largest temple was at the height of its prosperity, its revenues were enormous, and a hundred priests lived in it. They were very particular in the performance of their duties, services being held daily and the vows of chastity and poverty strictly adhered to. This temple boasted of a 'College and Library, which were renowned throughout the province. At one corner of the College Hall, a big red screen was placed, and hidden behind this the priest lectured as he did not wish to be seen by his pupils, who filled the hall on the other side of it. What 'larks' these students must have been to, while their master lectured away in blissful ignorance of everything behind his gorgeous screen! Truly that was an odd way of doing things!

But gradually everything fell into a state of decay; the priests grew indolent and fond of luxurious living, and the people lost interest in the Library and School, and ceased to support them. Most of the land had to be mortgaged, and at last, three years ago, the Library and College were bought up for the site of the new Consular buildings. Thus this great Temple and College, which 'Deliverance' had meant to be famous throughout all ages, came to an end. Three very dirty, and one fine-looking, venerable, old priest are now the only religious left. They live in the smallest of the Temples, and occasionally half-a-dozen people with the new old priest will chant through a service; otherwise they seem to have no religious duties to perform—only every month at night striking on the great drum and bell which repose in the Temple towers. This bronze bell was given by many ladies of noble birth living in the province, and their names are inscribed all over it, so that the good they wrought may be remembered for all time.

Many and varied are the uses to which the other Temples are put. In one the Consular and Customs houses have their quarters, and another is left out to Chinese officials as a banqueting hall! One of them, too, was the old British Consulate for many years. In bygone days, so great was the fame of this island that Chinese of noble birth, and renowned for their intellect came from many a distant province to visit it, and in the times when emperors dwelt at Hangchow (the capital of this province) it is said that one came over and made his home here in the largest Temple for several months.

The river-spacer, not being far from the old Wenchow, is quite rich, but one day

when the islands were being built in, a fresh water spring was discovered at one corner of the *Opium Rock*—this spring, the Eye of the Sea, is even now thought an immense deal of, and no visitor thinks of returning home before he has seen it, and thrown in a copper cash for good luck.

For good luck, too, fishermen like to have their stakes as near the Sacred Island as possible. They tell a legend of how, when the Temples were in course of erection, the shavings used to be thrown into the river. Until then no fish were to be caught there, but when the buildings were completed it was found that a miracle had been performed, for a fisherman brought in a net so full of fish that it was with great difficulty he could haul it up. Henceforth these little fish were called *Shaving Fish*, for it was firmly believed that the shavings from the sacred Temples had been turned into them.

Treasure of great value is said to be buried under the Western Pagoda, and once an antique silver vase was found by an Englishman. This Pagoda is now in a fearfully dilapidated state, for most of the grand visitors to the island and their retainers carry away a stone or two from it when they leave.

Wenchow itself is considered rather a celebrated city by the Chinese, but we were greatly surprised a short time ago to hear its fame in the tea-trade (which by the way is declining year by year) had even spread to Windsor! One of the grooms there, when showing a party round the royal stables, remarked that he had once driven Li-Hung-Chang, and didn't think much of him. On being asked why, he answered 'Oh, he never gave us any fish, didn't even bring a box of Wenchow tea!' The groom made an obvious mistake, he ought to have said Wenchow silk, for that is noted even out of China.

Wenchow is said to be the closest city in the Celestial Empire; for this is true then the others must be beyond all comment!

THE GOLD STANDARD AND DULNESS OF BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

Gold standard country, says the *Osaka Shimbun*, when gold rises and silver falls, the purchasing power of money will increase and prices of things will fall. Consequently those who have money in reserve and those to whom money are due from others will be the winners, and per contra those whose possessions are only in the form of merchandise and those who owe money to others, such as debtors and taxpayers, will be the losers. That this state of things will produce a general dulness of business is sufficiently illustrated by the recent dulness of business in the gold standard countries of Europe. So far as regards the immediate effect of the enforcement of the gold standard system upon the economic situation of the country, much fear need not be entertained. The return of silver and silver fall, yet there will be more excess-notes issued, and a great deal of our silver will be brought back from abroad. And though our foreign trade is taking at present an adverse turn, yet so long as the war industry lasts there will be little specie sent abroad. So far, then, the immediate future is concerned there will be no shortage in the currency of the country, and consequently there will be no decline in the prices of things. But the excess-notes will soon drive specie out of circulation; the return of silver will soon be stopped; the war industry will soon be exhausted, and the excess of imports over exports will necessitate the sending abroad of our specie. This will cause a shortage in the metal currency of the country, which together with a rise of gold and a fall of silver will increase the purchasing power of hard money, and put the price of things on the decline. Those to be benefited by this state of things will be specie-holders, creditors, and all those to whom large sums are due. Those to be injured thereby will be merchandise owners, debtors, taxpayers, and all those from whom sums are due. When prices of things fall, the rate of interest will also fall, and this may perhaps bring about a crisis for corporations, share-dealing being put at a premature end. Yet when prices begin to fall, merchants will be in a hurry to sell off their goods, and also in supplying themselves with new stocks of goods. The unavoidable consequence of this, concludes our contemporary, will be dulness of business. (Japan Times.)

The Osaka Mint is reported to be working day and night now on the new gold coins. By October 1st yen 48,000,000 in twenty and five yen pieces is to be ready, while yen 10,000,000 worth of the new subsidiary silver is to be struck within the year. The *Asahi* states that the gold heap in the compound of the mint is one of the grandest sights ever witnessed in Japan, and numbers of foreigners have applied for permission to see it.

HAWAII can boast of some curious laws. A few days before the *China* sailed a gentleman well known in business circles throughout the Far East, who represents one of the largest flour concerns in the United States, was mulcted \$50 (gold) by a Hawaiian Court because he had taken some orders for foreign goods. In giving judgment the judge remarked that he had let him down lightly, but might have inflicted a much greater penalty. (Japan Advertiser.)

Tan Onaka Shosen Kaisha, who for some time past have been considering the advisability of extending their service to the Yangtze-Kiang, have now decided to do so. The company has begun with a regular line between Shanghai and Hankow, and is to be opposed by two of the three vessels *Ohio*, *Maru*, and *Tenryu*. The *Tenryu* Maru now in course of construction at the Osaka Iron Works, are to be used on this route. The plan of the new boat to be used on the line between Hankow and Shanghai contemplates a length of 330 feet, beam, 40 feet; depth, 16 feet; draught, 8 feet. The boat is to accommodate 8 special foreign cabin passengers; 8 Chinese cabin passengers; 12 second-class, and 200 steerage. As soon as this boat is finished, a line to points beyond Hankow will be opened up.

And (charging furiously up)—General, the enemy has captured our left wing. What shall we do? The commander—Why fight the enemy!

CANTON NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Canton, Sept. 7.

BOAT ACCIDENT.
This morning, as one of the numerous passage-boats was coming to its moorings it collided with a small cargo-boat that was attempting to cross its bows. The cargo-boat was sunk almost immediately. The cargo was lost, but the men in charge of the boat escaped without any injury. Had these two men not been expert swimmers they might have had to pay more dearly for their foolish temerity than merely losing their boat and goods. When one considers the immense traffic on the Canton river within the city limits it is marvellous that the number of accidents is so small. As the steamers enter and leave Canton, boats of every size, from the ordinary sampans to large junks, attempt to cross the river just as the steamer is coming on. The situation is often most trying for the steamers' captains. The accidents arising from foreign steamers are so few proves how great care is exercised in the control of the steamers. The Chinese boat-people appear to do all they can to cause accidents, and the steamer captains all they can to prevent them. Hence the rarity of trouble—thanks to the foreign captains.

CURRENCY REFORM IN JAPAN.

According to a London telegram of the 18th August, says the *Kokumishi*, the price of silver bullion in London is 24½ pence an ounce. That is to say, the rate of silver and gold is 33.47 to 1. According to this rate one yen of our new gold coins would be worth yen 1.189 of our present silver yen. Many fear, not without reason, that this would cause the bringing in of piles of silver yen for exchange. Our contemporary thinks, however, that this fear is not likely to be realized. For, says our contemporary, although the gross amount of our silver yen sent abroad is in the neighbourhood of 10,000,000, which is a good part of this has been melted or taken out of circulation for other uses. If the amount now actually about is going to be brought in for exchange there must be a demand for some other silver coin to take the place of ours. This would cause a rise in the price of silver. Thus it is clear, says the *Kokumishi*, that the amount actually brought in for exchange will not be as great as some fear. According to the official return of January last, the amount of our silver yen 'about' in the different parts of the East outside of our country is yen 8,626,700. Granting that this whole amount was to be brought in, our Treasury would feel no embarrassment, since the amount of our new gold pieces to be coined by October 1st is to be yen 48,000,000, which, together with our gold coins amounting to yen 25,744,374, would make a sum total of more than yen 70,000,000. Supposing that this whole amount was to be exchanged, the loss to be sustained on account of the loss of silver yen would be yen 14,000,000. But, says our contemporary, our Treasury can make subsidiary coins at a ratio of 23.75 to 1 out of the silver yen brought in at the ratio of 33.47 to 1, and thus make a something to offset the loss. It might be suggested that this would bring about an over-production of subsidiary coins. Not so, says the *Kokumishi*; for on the one hand the silver yen heretofore used are going to be called in and on the other hand the new gold makes subsidiary coins a legal tender to the amount of 20 yen. Moreover, since the smallest gold coin is going to be the five yen piece, there will have to be constant and extensive use made of subsidiary coins. For these reasons our contemporary concludes that the recent fall of silver will not be as serious to our finances as some are inclined to think. (Japan Times.)

The newly built N.Y.K. steamer *Kamohama* is experiencing some trouble with her crew. The latter, who were originally drafted in London, contend that they signed articles for a three months voyage or until such time as the vessel should arrive at Yokohama, with the understanding that in either event they were to receive three months' pay. The crew was apparently a very cosmopolitan one, comprising nearly half-dressed nationalities, but chiefly Malays, Chinese and Japanese. The *Kamohama* accomplished the voyage to this port within 60 days and certain members of the crew now demand their discharge with full pay for three months. The Company declines to accede to this proposition on the ground that the agreement was such as the men have stated, and that they are only entitled to receive payment for the time they have actually worked. The men, amusingly enough, were prevailed upon by one of the crew, who happens to be a British subject, to apply to the British Consulate for advice, but were of course informed that the Consulate had no authority to interfere. (Japan Herald.)

The Military and Naval Magazine (*Hei Shimbun*) advocates the necessity of increasing the strength of the Japanese Navy to over 300,000 tons, instead of only 200,000 tons as at present proposed. The writer believes that for the complete defence of the country, there must be four strong fleets, the spheres of their separate action being (1) Formosa and the Philippines; (2) a part of the Sea of Japan, the Korean Channel, Kyushu, and Okinawa (Loo Choo); (3) the Pacific coast of the main island; and (4) the Tangu Strait and Hokkaido. Besides these fleets, the writer thinks it necessary to station separate squadrons in the Inland Sea and along the Coast of the Sea of Japan. The aggregate tonnage of these different fleets and squadrons, is put at 316,000 tons, and the period of completion recommended is seven years. The writer is strongly of opinion that, in order to secure the safety of the country, the strength of the Navy should be calculated on the basis of an aggressive policy. He does not undertake to calculate the cost of the undertaking recommended by him, but he is convinced that, if the people recognize the absolute necessity of a larger fleet, than that lately adopted, there will be no impediment in the way of financial resources. He is aware of the defects in the present system of national defence, but he thinks it his duty to refrain from a full discussion of them. He is of the opinion that the views put forth by him represent the real sense of mature discussion by a body of patriotic men, of which he is a member. (Japan Times.)

'Pa, who was shylock?' 'Goodness, boy, you attend church and Sunday school every week, and don't know who shylock was? I said his father's a Jew of extreme faith. He said he was a miser.'

NO BEEF IN TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, Aug. 26.

On Tuesday last, when 'boys' returning from market reported that no beef would be obtainable for a few days, a general impression prevailed that some Mafiamadon observance was the cause of the inconvenience, and but little attention was paid to the circumstances. The appearance of the proclamation, a translation of which is published in another column, throws an unexpected and very unpleasant light on the state of affairs, however. The experience of the oldest resident will probably fail to disclose a more astonishing and barefaced piece of 'squeeze piggin' than this attempt to stop the supply of beef appears to be, though who is mainly responsible for such a combination of foolishness, impertinence and ignorance is not quite clear. The Magistrate, in issuing such a proclamation, is either lamentably ignorant of the significance of his action, or of the limits of foreign forbearance, and thus sooner he takes steps to get better informed on all these points the sooner will public convenience and his own peace of mind be promoted. We believe that this is the first instance of anything like this being attempted, but this does not minimize the importance for steps being immediately taken by our Consuls to enlighten the officials as to their responsibilities towards foreigners. They must be made to distinctly understand that we are here by right, not favour, and that China's undertaking is to place no obstacle in the way of our residence here. To attempt to interfere with one of our principal food supplies is therefore a distinct violation of the most essential spirit of the Treaties. We trust that this will be promptly taken to put a stop to this un-warranted interference with foreign freedom of living, as any half measures will only encourage erroneous impressions that the officials are in the right, and serve as a precedent for similar attempts to be made elsewhere.—P. and T. Times.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE SPANISHS IN CUBA.

London, August 17.—It is stated that there are now 35,000 Spanish soldiers in the various hospitals in Cuba.

THE GREEKS SELL HELLOES.

August 18.—It is reported that at a meeting of 3000 Athenians it was decided to urge the Government to make a general call to arms, and the resumption of the war against Turkey.

BURSTING OF A GUN.

An officer and seven men were wounded through the bursting of a gun on board the training corvette *Champion*.

AMERICAN GUNBOATS.

An American torpedo boat, assembled in the Gulf of Mexico, which is supposed to be in readiness for operations against Cuba.

THE RECENT DUEL.

The French newspapers insinuate that the Count de Turenne shot a courtesan in the recent duel.

MESSAGE FROM ANDRE.

A pigeon was shot in the Arctic Sea bearing a message from M. Andre.

CELESTIAL NEWS.

C. Hurst shot 284 miles 1810 yards at Paris in 24 hours.

CARLEIGH PIGEONS' WORK.

Brisbane, August 12.—The distance

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER RAVENNA.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns
at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out Mark by Mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex a.s. Ballarat and
Rome. From Australia, ex a.s. Valletta.
From Persian Gulf, ex a.s. Asyria, Khan-
dala and Nasri. From Zanzibar, ex a.s.
Gentra.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 p.m. to-day.
Goods not cleared by the 11th Instant,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.
All Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company
within ten days after the vessel's arrival
here, after which no Claims will be
recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1897. 1771

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER SUMATRA.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, SUEZ,
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns
at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out Mark by Mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex a.s. Hindia. From
Madras, ex a.s. Savundra.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary
before 4 p.m. to-day.
Goods not cleared by the 11th August,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.
All Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company
within ten days after the vessel's arrival
here, after which no Claims will be
recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1772

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. Maria Valeria and Medusa,
having arrived, consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and
Godowns Co., Limited, whence delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims
must be sent in to the Underwriters before
noon on the 11th Instant, or they will
not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after
the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1784

Intimations.

S. I. TING,
Surgeon-Dentist,
No. 10, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 6, 1895. 189

NOW ON SALE.

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sulting in a fact soon demonstrated by an
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and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware
of imitations.

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The Co.'s Steamship
Machau, Captain F. J. B. Smith, will be
despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1897. 1779

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TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, VIA
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of
Lading issued for the Principal Cities in
the UNITED STATES, CANADA,
and EUROPE, in connection with the
Great Northern Railway and Atlantic
Steamers.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Kinshu Maru, Captain F. L. Somers,
will be despatched as above
above on THURSDAY, the 9th Sept., at
4 p.m.

Consular Invoices of Goods for the United
States should be in Quadruplicate, and one
Copy must be mailed by the Steamer to the
care of the Freight Agent, Great Northern
Railway, Seattle, Wash.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 30, 1897. 1893

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
Nefos, Captain F. L. Somers, will be
despatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 10th September, at 4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1710

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
Fathia, Captain F. L. Somers, will be
despatched as above on or about
the 10th September, 1897.

S.S. Braemar, to sail about 24th Sept.,
1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1775

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Sydney, Captain F. J. B. Smith, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 11th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1778

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KURACHEE,
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TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CAL-
CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,
RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,
ADRIATIC AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Maria Valeria, Captain A. Lova, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 11th September.

Cargo will not be received on board after
3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1897. 1784

Shipping.

Steamers.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

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POOL, VIA STRAITS, AND
COLOMBO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for GLAS-
GOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS,
RIVER PLATE, &c.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Ningpo, Captain W. H. Onslow,
will be despatched as
above on or about the 21st September.

To be short followed by a.s.
Ogata and Ony.

For Freight, etc., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5 September 8, 1897. 1723

Sailing Vessels.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

The French Barque
Duguesclin, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will have
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 30, 1897. 1729

FOR BALTIMORE.

The S.S. L.L. American Ship
Suisse, Captain WILCO, will load here
for the above Port, and will have
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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Hongkong, August 26, 1897. 1714

To Let.

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DEWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES IN HONG KONG.
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No. 29, ELGIN STREET.
FLOORS IN STANTON and ELGIN
STREETS.

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Hongkong, September 8, 1897. 2185

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No. 2.

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Hongkong, September 1, 1897. 1763

TO LET.

N. O. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

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Hongkong, August 30, 1897. 396

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HOUSES at the PEAK.

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Hongkong, August 26, 1897. 1712

Intimations.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.

ROTISSERIE,
Meats a la Carte.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., etc., at any
time, between 7.30 a.m. and 11.30
p.m.

Monthly Boarders at Moderate Rates.

Madar & Farmer,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 8, 1897. 1786

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOM.

THIS Establishment has undergone
extensive alterations. THE DINING
ROOM being now complete. Two NEW
BILLIARD ROOMS (having new
Burmah and Wain's Tables) being added
to the Hotel.

A French Chef having been engaged the
Cuisine will be second to none.

Rooms for Private Dinners.

Entrance:—Joe House Lane, Queen's
Road, and Duddell Street.

FREDERICK BISHOP,
Manager.

1869

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HONGKONG.

THIS Establishment, situated in the
elegant Building known as "CON-
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commodation to Residents and Travellers.
Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall
to each Floor, in charge of experienced
Attendants.

Favourable Arrangements made for
Families and for Monthly or Extended
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P. B. HORN,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1869

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